



The Health of WOMBWELL

1964

THE HEALTH OF WOMBWELL

being the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1964

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WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

T. F. PICKERING, J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee:

J. W. MELLOR, J.P.

Councillors:

Messrs. J. Beaumont, B. Fellows, C. E. Johnson,
H. F. Saunders, D. Shaw and A. Tutill

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officers of Wombwell Child Welfare Clinic:

L. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. G. S. MAXWELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Medical Officer of Jump Child Welfare Clinic:

D. J. FAIRCLOUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. FINNEY, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)

Additional Public Health Inspector:

B. HAGUE, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

(resigned September 1964)

Health Visitors:

D. DYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

D. M. PARRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Clinic Nurses:

D. HODGSON, S.R.F.N.

J. GREENSMITH, S.R.N.

D. I. TURNER, S.R.N.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

E. BEEVER, S.R.N.

Senior Clerk, Divisional Health Office:

L. S. WRIGG

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
BARNESLEY.

To the Chairman and Members of the
WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my ninth Annual Report on the Health and Social Conditions of the area for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

There was a marked fall in both the infant mortality rate and stillbirth rates to figures which are approximately equivalent to the national average. The birth rate fell slightly but remained roughly equal to the national statistics.

I am pleased to be able to report a marked improvement in immunisation statistics, representing an improvement of 10-15% in all age groups. It is perhaps fitting to note that it is entirely ten years since a case of diphtheria occurred in Wombwell, but parents need to be reminded that less than fifty miles away dozens of cases have been occurring within the last two years. Seven new cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred during the year, six of them in patients over the age of 65 years. This is a fairly general pattern in modern times and it is in the elderly that we must look increasingly to find the reservoir of infection. No death from Tuberculosis occurred during the year, but on the other hand eight deaths occurred from Cancer of the Lung. Of the fourteen males dying of cancer, six died from this cause.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the courtesy and many kindness they have shown, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his help and co-operation and the staff of the divisional health office for their loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,850 acres
Population Census 1961	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,950
Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1964	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,010
No. of inhabited houses according to rate book	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,972
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	£387,233
Nett product of a Penny Rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	£1,609/4/5.508

The chief occupations of the population are coal-mining, textile manufacturing, engineering and printing. Coal-mining is by far the largest source of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1964 was 19,010, compared with 19,120 in 1963. The natural increase of population, or the number of births over deaths, was 152 as compared with 176 in 1963.

Live Births

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	....	....	....	168	154	322
Illegitimate	....	....	....	9	7	16
TOTAL				177	161	338

The number of births registered during the year was 338, a decrease of 54 compared with 1962. There were 16 illegitimate births or 4.7% of the total births registered, compared with 5.6% in the previous year.

The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the births in 1964, which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted rates for other districts and with the rate for the country as a whole.

The adjusted birth rate for the district was 18.7 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 20.9 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 18.4 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

BIRTH RATE

BIRTHS				Rate per 1,000 Population		
				WOMBWELL		England and Wales
Year	Males	Females	Total	Adjusted	Crude	
1955	158	150	308	16.2	16.2	15.0
1956	150	165	315	16.6	16.6	15.7
1957	171	157	328	17.3	17.3	16.1
1958	148	174	322	16.9	16.9	16.4
1959	146	157	303	15.9	15.9	16.5
1960	159	151	310	16.2	16.2	17.1
1961	149	137	286	15.2	15.2	17.4
1962	172	154	326	17.2	17.2	18.0
1963	203	189	392	20.9	20.5	18.2
1964	177	161	338	18.1	17.8	18.4

Stillbirths

There were 7 stillbirths last year, 4 fewer than in 1963. The stillbirth rate was 20.3 as compared with 27.3 for 1963 and with 16.3 for England and Wales.

Since the number of stillbirths in Wombwell contributes significantly to the peri-natal mortality, I set out below the causes of the 7 stillbirths attributed to Wombwell, all of which occurred in hospital :

- i. Prematurity. 36 weeks. 4 lbs. 12 ozs.
- ii. Anencephalic. 37 weeks. 3 lbs. 9 ozs.
- iii. Severe Maternal Toxaemia. 37 weeks. 3 lbs. 8 ozs.
- iv. Hydrocephalus. 38 weeks. 5 lbs. 2 ozs.
- v. Maternal Diabetes. 24 weeks. 7 lbs. 4 ozs.
- vi. Asphyxia. (Trial Labour.) 40 weeks. 8 lbs. 8 ozs.
- vii. Abnormal Presentation (hand). 40 weeks. 7 lbs. 7 ozs.

Deaths

The total number of deaths last year, including deaths of residents dying outside the district but excluding non-residents who died in the district was 186, comprised of 92 males and 94 females. The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor was 12.3 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 11.3 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were : heart and circulatory, cancer, respiratory.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate last year was 20.7 per 1,000 live births as compared with 33.2 per 1,000 in 1963, and with 20.0 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. Of the 7 infant deaths, 6 occurred within the first month of life and were classified as neo-natal deaths. The illegitimate infant death rate was Nil. The peri-natal mortality rate was 31.9 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, compared with the County average of 30.0. The following table is a record for your district for the past ten years in respect of peri-natal mortality.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

Year	Deaths in first week of life	Stillbirths	Total live and Stillbirths	Peri-natal Mortality
1955	3	11	319	43.9
1956	5	4	319	28.2
1957	6	5	333	33.0
1958	7	8	330	45.5
1959	6	10	313	51.1
1960	3	10	320	40.6
1961	3	5	291	27.5
1962	4	2	328	18.3
1963	7	11	403	44.6
1964	4	7	345	31.9

Maternal Mortality

I am glad to report that no death attributable to maternal causes occurred last year.

Accidental Deaths

There were 8 accidental deaths in Wombwell last year, compared with 6 in the previous year. Ages and causes are shown below :

Female	32 years	Road Accident.
Male	38 years	Road Accident.
Male	40 years	Colliery Accident.
Female	50 years	Road Accident.
Female	51 years	Road Accident.
Male	60 years	Colliery Accident.
Male	63 years	Road Accident.
Female	92 years	Home accident (Fall—while getting out of bed).

STILLBIRTHS

Year	Stillbirths	Total Births Live and Still	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 births
1955	11	319	34.4
1956	4	319	12.5
1957	5	333	15.0
1958	8	330	24.2
1959	10	313	31.9
1960	10	320	31.3
1961	5	291	17.2
1962	2	328	6.1
1963	11	403	27.3
1964	7	345	20.3

INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under one year
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho- pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2
Anoxia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	4	1	—	1	6	—	—	1	—	7

DEATH RATES

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 Population		
				WOMBWELL		England and Wales
				Crude	Adjusted	
1955	179	108	71	9.4	11.1	11.7
1956	173	97	76	9.1	11.6	11.7
1957	170	99	71	9.0	11.5	11.5
1958	186	103	83	9.8	12.4	11.7
1959	169	100	69	8.9	11.3	11.6
1960	172	94	78	9.0	11.5	11.5
1961	205	112	93	10.9	13.8	12.0
1962	183	98	85	9.7	12.4	11.9
1963	216	115	101	11.3	14.2	12.2
1964	186	92	94	9.8	12.3	11.3

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+	TOTAL	
											Male	Female
9. Other infective and Parasitic Disease											1	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ...							1	1	1	2	1	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus							1	3	3	1	6	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ...										1	—	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ...						2	3	5	1	1	—	2
14. Other Malignant Neoplasms ...				1					7	5	7	16
16. Diabetes ...										1	—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System					1				6	11	9	9
18. Coronary Disease—Angina ...							4	10	17	10	25	16
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...						1	2			1	—	1
20. Other Heart Disease ...										17	9	11
21. Other circulatory Disease ...								1	2	9	4	8
23. Pneumonia ...	2							1	2	5	5	5
24. Bronchitis ...								2	4	4	7	3
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System							2	3	1	—	6	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...									1	—	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...									1	4	2	3
31. Congenital Malformations ...	1										—	1
32. Other defined or ill-defined diseases ...	4						1	1	2	3	5	7
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...					1		2	1	—	—	2	3
34. All other Accidents ...						1		1		1	2	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War ...											1	—
TOTALS	7	—	—	1	2	7	16	29	48	76	92	94

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

	Wombwell Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (prov. figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:—				
Crude	17.8	18.3	18.5	18.4
Adjusted	18.1	18.6	18.7	18.4
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	9.8	11.5	12.2	11.3
Adjusted	12.3	12.8	13.0	11.3
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Disease	0.05	0.04	0.04	Not available
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory	—	0.06	0.05	0.05
Other	—	0.00	0.00	0.01
All forms	—	0.06	0.05	0.05
Cancer	2.0	2.09	2.02	2.11
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	0.95	1.88	1.74	Not available
Heart and circulatory disease	3.89	4.64	4.37	Not available
Respiratory diseases	1.37	1.47	1.37	Not available
Maternal Mortality	—	0.49	0.40	0.25
Infant Mortality	20.7	22.1	22.2	20.0
Stillbirths	20.3	18.3	17.6	16.3

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. Two Public Health Inspectors are employed.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below :

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley (Geriatrics).
5. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for this service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals :

1. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
4. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operatoin is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley.

Details of sessions are as follows :

Tuesday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Wednesday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Wednesday,	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Friday,	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Wombwell patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address : Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road,
BARNESLEY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the West Riding County Council Clinic, Summer Lane, Wombwell, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. and at Jump Clinic, Miners' Welfare Hall, Jump, on Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. School Clinics are held fortnightly on Tuesday mornings at the Wombwell Clinic.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield, a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at Hovland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and 2112.

SWIMMING BATHS

I am indebted to Mr. D. L. Milner, your Baths Manager, for the following report :

"The opening of the Swimming Bath in 1964 was delayed from the normal Easter Saturday until Saturday, 22nd April by subsidence damage experienced during the previous winter. Despite this the Baths were well patronised and total swimming attendances for the year showed an increase of over 2,300 on the previous year. The figures were as follows :

Slipper Baths	1,179
Public Swimming	48,189
Schools and Evening Classes	28,725
Swimming Lessons	1,403

1964 also saw the introduction of swimming for children attending 'The Gables' Training Centre, Wombwell, who have the exclusive use of the Small Bath on Wednesdays.

Last year was also the 50th Anniversary year of the opening of the Public Baths and this was celebrated by a Swimming Gala in September.'

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 190 cases of notifiable infectious diseases, compared with 324 in the previous year.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1964

Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	128
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Post-infectious encephalitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dysentery	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
								<hr/>
Total								<hr/> <hr/> 190

Scarlet Fever

34 cases were notified compared with 77 in the previous year. The disease was clinically mild and never amounted to epidemic proportions.

Measles

128 cases of Measles occurred during the year, compared with 154 in the previous year. These were mainly concentrated in the first and fourth quarters of the year, but the disease has completely lost the periodicity of every two years which used to be a marked feature of Measles. The only clue I can find for this change is that the bulk of cases are now occurring in the pre-school age group, whereas previously it was a disease of the five and six year olds.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated against the disease was 96, compared with 39 in 1963 and with 172 in the peak year of 1962.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year, but notifications were received in respect of 5 cases of Whooping Cough, compared with 31 in 1963. Immunisation against Diphtheria showed a very substantial increase with 79.5% of all children immunised against the disease compared with 66.3% in the previous year. When this figure is broken down it represents 86% of all school children and 66.6% of all pre-school children.

The percentage of children immunised against Whooping Cough also showed a significant increase with 66.6% of all pre-school children immunised, compared with 51.4% in the previous year. Immunisation against Tetanus continued with 674 children receiving primary immunisation and 235 children receiving booster doses, compared with 1,755 and 92 respectively in the previous year. This represents a state of affairs when more and more children reaching school age are given a primary course of injections in infancy.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WOMBWELL DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	Acute Polioencephalitis	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery
1955	8	—	—	6	—	2	10	—	10	2	—	—	8	5	—	33	385	10
1956	28	—	—	1	4	2	20	—	12	4	—	2	—	—	—	57	23	12
1957	64	—	—	1	6	2	16	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	402	1
1958	19	—	—	1	2	1	6	—	13	2	—	2	1	—	—	17	26	46
1959	34	—	1	3	1	1	16	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	465	1
1960	7	—	—	1	1	1	11	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	100	43	1
1961	4	—	—	—	4	1	38	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	359	—
1962	19	—	—	—	2	—	28	—	7	1	—	3	—	—	—	16	241	27
1963	77	—	—	2	4	—	51	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	154	5
1964	34	—	—	—	2	—	17	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	128	2

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during 1964. During the year 313 children and 14 others received three doses of Polio-myelitis vaccine, bringing the total number in Wombwell since the scheme began to 7,008 and of these 1,143 children of primary school age have received a fourth dose.

Tuberculosis

7 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, compared with 10 in the previous year. I am happy to report that no death occurred from the disease during the year.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY for the past ten years			NEW CASES		DEATHS	
Year			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1955	....	....	10	2	—	—
1956	....	....	12	4	2	—
1957	....	....	12	1	1	1
1958	....	....	13	2	4	—
1959	....	....	5	—	2	—
1960	....	....	6	2	1	—
1961	....	....	1	—	—	—
1962	....	....	5	2	—	—
1963	....	....	10	—	2	—
1964	....	....	7	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS—Record of cases during 1964

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st Jan., 1964	79	45	13	11
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	7	—	—	—
No. of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	1	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts	1	1	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	5	2	—	—
No. died from Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
No. died from other causes	2	1	—	—
TOTAL at end of 1964	79	41	13	11

TUBERCULOSIS—New cases and mortality in 1964

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION IV
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1964

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
WOMBWELL

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Wombwell Urban District Council**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my Annual Report for 1964 on the environmental health of Wombwell and the work carried out in my Department during the year.

The Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee were most helpful and understanding throughout a difficult year. Without their continued support and confidence there could have been no progress in the field of Public Health. I must also record my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from Doctor Barnes, the Medical Officer of Health and Heads of other Departments, and of the manner in which the Additional Public Health Inspector and other members of my staff carried out their duties during the year.

Mr. B. Hague, the Additional Public Health Inspector resigned in September to take up an appointment with another Authority. I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record my indebtedness to Mr. Hague for his work in the Department during his nine years service with Wombwell Urban District Council.

Great efforts are made to include most of the Department's activities in the following pages of the report but there are very many items which are not recorded and it would not be possible to refer to these. In the course of a year hundreds of little problems are brought to the Department and it is possible in most cases to offer a solution. A record of persons interviewed is maintained and advice given in many cases is undoubtedly of some value.

It was unfortunate that illness and resignations should cause a serious depletion in the staff strength at a time when the volume of work in the Department was increasing.

During the year the following legislation affecting my Department was introduced: the Housing Act 1964, the Protection from Eviction Act 1964, and the Riding Establishments Act 1964. In addition, there were Statutory Instruments dealing with Meat (Treatment) Regulations, the Soft Drinks Regulation, the Dried Milk Regulations, and the Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food Regulations and numerous Circulars and Regulations issued under the Housing Acts, Clean Air Act, Food and Drugs Act and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Probably the greatest amount of time has been devoted to Housing. Food, Atmospheric Pollution, Public Cleansing and other matters were, by comparison, neglected. I think that despite the difficulties, some real progress was made.

Your obedient servant,

J. FINNEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent

HOUSING

During the year 148 new dwellings were erected in your area, 76 by Local Authority and 72 by private enterprise. The 76 built by the Local Authority were 8 two-bedroom bungalows, 16 three-bedroom houses, 40 two-bedroom flats and 12 flatlets.

The 43 houses and 29 bungalows built by private enterprise were a further extension of the residential areas at Lundhill Road, Brampton Road, Barnwell Crescent and Roy Kilner Road, Wombwell and Tingle Bridge Lane, Hemingfield.

The total number of inhabited houses within your district is now 6,227. The estimated population for mid-1964 was 19,010, giving an average of 3.05 persons per house. This is a very low figure and would indicate a good deal of under-occupation. The corresponding figure for 1930 was 4.64. It can be seen that the reduction over a period of 35 years is quite considerable.

During the year 19 re-lets on existing housing estates were utilised as follows:—

Slum Clearance	....	....	15
Damage by Subsidence	....	....	2
Overcrowding	....	....	2

Slum Clearance

Progress continued to be made and 71 families were re-housed under this heading. During the year the remaining flats were completed at Junction Close and 60 houses, bungalows and flats were completed at Aldham House Lane.

The new dwellings provided on the Aldham House Estate were allocated as follows:—

Slum Clearance	46
To new Industry	10
To tenants of existing Council houses (the houses vacated allocated to Slum Clearance)	4

Of the new flats completed at Junction Close, 2 were allocated to tenants displaced by mining subsidence damage and 1 to Slum Clearance.

The inhabitants of the following addresses were re-housed during the year.

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 21, 29, 31, 33, 35 37, 41 and 43 Bradbury Balk Lane, Wombwell	15
Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 44, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 58, 59 and 75 Myers Street, Wombwell	16
Nos. 2-22 Mitchells Terrace, Wombwell	11
Nos. 68, 72, 85, 89 and 91 Hammerton Street, Wombwell	5
Nos. 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 and 30 Summer Lane, Wombwell	7
Nos. 2, 6, 8, 18 Milton Road, Jump	4
Nos. 15, 19, 21 and 23 George Street, Wombwell	4
No. 2 Prospect Terrace, Wombwell	1
No. 182 Everill Gate Lane, Broomhill, Wombwell	1
Nos. 27 and 41 Wentworth Road, Jump	2
Total	66

The policy of disinfection of known bug infested and other adjoining houses immediately prior to re-housing was continued. The disinfection is carried out by employees in the Department.

In September, 1955, the Slum Clearance Programme submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government proposed that 299 houses should be cleared in the first five years and thereafter 50 houses per annum. By the end of 1964, 499 houses would have been dealt with, had the programme progressed at the proposed rate. In fact, the number of houses closed and occupants re-housed at the end of 1964 was 366.

The first phase of the development at Aldham House Lane was well under way and the Arundel View, Jump estate was well advanced by the end of the year. There was every prospect of a most welcome acceleration in the Slum Clearance programme and I think it will be possible to report some good progress in next year's report. For the first time I felt there was reason for optimism.

When I first reported on the tremendous increase in the rate of Slum Clearance it was indicated that the staff available could not, in the normal way, deal with it. During 1964, although the staff was seriously depleted, first priority was again given to Slum Clearance and inevitably other important aspects of the Department's activities were seriously neglected. Not unnaturally I experienced great perturbation at the prospect.

During the year 96 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation, all at Wombwell. Preparatory work had also been done to represent other houses early in 1965. Details of the houses so represented are given below :—

Individual Unfit Houses

Nos. 6 to 35 (consecutive Nos.), Wombwell Main, Wombwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Nos. 36 to 42a (consecutive Nos.) Wombwell Main, Wombwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Nos. 43 to 64 (consecutive Nos.) Wombwell Main, Wombwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Nos. 66 to 70 (consecutive Nos.) Wombwell Main, Wombwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Nos. 71 to 101 (consecutive Nos.) Wombwell Main, Wombwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
No. 2 Prospect Terrace, Wombwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
										<hr/>
Total										96
										<hr/>

The first contract of 158 houses, flats and bungalows on the Aldham House Farm Estate was well advanced by the end of the year and a number of families re-housed from the Clearance Areas in Summer Lane and Mitchells (see earlier) By the time the present contract is completed all persons living in these Clearance Areas will have been re-housed and those residing in Nos. 6 to 70 Wombwell Main will also be accommodated.

Demolition

During the year the demolition of 67 houses was secured as follows :—

1. In Clearance Areas

Nos. 128 to 140 Pontefract Road, Broomhill	....	7
Nos. 142 to 158 Pontefract Road, Broomhill	....	8
		<hr/>
Total	....	15
		<hr/>

2. Not in Clearance Areas

Nos. 2 to 24 Fitzwilliam Road, Jump	12
Nos. 1 to 43 Milton Road, Jump	22
Nos. 20 to 44 Milton Road, Jump	13
No. 20 Church Street, Wombwell	1
The Hostel, Smithley, Wombwell	1
Nos. 182, 184 and 186 Everill Gate Lane, Broomhill	3
<hr/>	
Total	52
<hr/>	

Improvement Grants

The introduction of the Housing Act, 1949 was a landmark in the history of housing legislation in this country in that it first provided Local Authorities with the means of rescuing decaying houses. A discretionary power to make financial grants for the purpose of carrying out improvements to such houses was given to Local Authorities. Although the machinery was cumbersome and protracted it did, nevertheless, provide the means of securing greatly needed improvements and amenities in soundly constructed houses lacking these things.

The Council has, from the very beginning of the scheme, exercised its powers to the full and it has been possible to make grants for the provision of bathrooms, hot water systems, new fireplaces, floors, windows, baths, washbasins, indoor water closets, electrical wiring of houses, additional bedrooms, etc. A large number of the grants have been made in respect of owner/occupied properties but there have been an increased number of applications made in respect of tenanted properties. In these cases rents have been increased and tenants have expressed their satisfaction, indicating that the improvements are well worth the additional rent.

The Housing Act, 1964, brought new emendments to the existing scheme of grants and introduced a new type of grant viz: Standard Amenities below the full Standard. The three types of grant now available are as follows:—

1. Discretionary Grant.
2. Standard Grant to Full Standard.
3. Standard Grant to Reduced Standard.

With the new amendments Standard Amenities are now as shown below:—

- a. a fixed bath or shower, which, with certain exceptions, is to be in a bathroom;
- b. a wash-hand basin;
- c. a hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower, which, if reasonably practicable, is to be in a bathroom;
- d. a hot and cold water supply at a wash-hand basin;
- e. a hot and cold water supply at a sink;
- f. a water closet; and
- g. satisfactory facilities for storing food.

Standard Amenities to a Reduced Standard are as follows:—

- e. a hot and cold water supply at a sink;
- f. a water closet; and
- g. satisfactory facilities for storing food.

It will be seen from this therefore that the whole system of grants for carrying out improvements to houses is very flexible.

For some years I have expressed the view that it was imperative for Local Authorities to be provided with compulsory powers in order to secure the systematic improvement of houses, especially tenanted houses, area by area. The Housing Act 1964, introduces such legislation but, in order to follow the procedure laid down in the Act and to carry out such work in the required detail, it would be necessary for additional staff to be engaged. It is hoped that this will be possible in the future so that this most essential aspect of the Department's activities can be given the attention it deserves.

During the year 63 grants were made, 36 Discretionary and 27 Standard. The details of these grants are as shown below:—

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Address		Amount of Grant		
		£	s	d
6 Frederick Street,	Wombwell	353	0	0
13 Myrtle Road,	Wombwell	275	0	0
76 Barnsley Road,	Wombwell	297	0	0
72 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	(262	0	0
74 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	(
40 Wath Road,	Wombwell	306	0	0
168 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	349	0	0
34 Wath Road,	Wombwell	261	0	0
118 Blythe Street,	Wombwell	285	0	0
15 Stonyford Road,	Wombwell	241	0	0
306 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	244	0	0
79 Brampton Road	Wombwell	325	0	0
32 John Street	Wombwell	254	0	0
160 Everill Gate Lane,	Broomhill	211	0	0
20 Frederick Street,	Wombwell	248	0	0
17 Main Street,	Wombwell	244	0	0
191 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	374	0	0
24 Frederick Street,	Wombwell	225	0	0
22 Frederick Street,	Wombwell	225	0	0
44 Station Road,	Wombwell	157	0	0
9 Wilson Street,	Wombwell	180	0	0
2 Blythe Street,	Wombwell	220	0	0
119 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	273	0	0
22 Everill Gate Lane,	Broomhill	211	0	0
1 Sokell Avenue,	Wombwell	199	0	0
12 Western Terrace,	Wombwell	344	0	0

9 Blythe Street	Wombwell	286	0	0
122 Blythe Street,	Wombwell	246	0	0
54 Summer Lane	Wombwell	159	0	0
29 Garden Grove,	Hemingfield	294	0	0
166 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	181	0	0
10 Cemetery Road,	Wombwell	174	0	0
11 Frederick Street,	Wombwell	164	0	0
28 Frederick Street,	Wombwell	243	0	0
46 Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell	239	0	0
73 Barnsley Road,	Wombwell	193	0	0

£8742 0 0

STANDARD GRANTS

Address		Amount of Grant		
		£	s	d
94 Main Street,	Wombwell	82	0	0
4 Cemetery Road,	Hemingfield	145	0	0
49 Cemetery Road,	Wombwell	28	0	0
14 West Street,	Wombwell	145	0	0
27 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	78	0	0
2 Ings Road,	Wombwell	135	0	0
4 Ings Road,	Wombwell	133	0	0
38 Pearson Field,	Wombwell	145	0	0
36 Pearson Field,	Wombwell	145	0	0
38 Cemetery Road,	Hemingfield	145	0	0
223 Summer Lane,	Wombwell	16	0	0
8 Rimmington Road,	Wombwell	45	0	0
47 Park Street,	Wombwell	145	0	0
219 Cemetery Road,	Jump	109	0	0
78 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	145	0	0
189 Everill Gate Lane,	Broomhill	139	0	0
6 Kelvin Grove,	Wombwell	31	0	0
24 Princess Gardens,	Wombwell	35	0	0
37 West Avenue,	Wombwell	24	0	0
135 Summer Lane,	Wombwell	40	0	0
169 Summer Lane	Wombwell	56	0	0
28 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	113	0	0
314 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	31	0	0
23 West Avenue,	Wombwell	23	0	0
15 John Street,	Wombwell	145	0	0
45 Broomhead Road,	Wombwell	136	0	0
330 Hough Lane,	Wombwell	30	0	0

£2444 0 0

In addition, improvements were carried out at the Local Authority property below:—

Nos. 203 and 207 Hough Lane, Wombwell.
No. 67 Hough Lane, Wombwell.
No. 173 Hough Lane, Wombwell.

Housing Repairs

The winter of 1962-63 left its mark as being the most extended, severe and damaging winter since records of meteorological conditions have been kept and last year it was necessary to refer to an exceptionally devastating hurricane. The extremely cold conditions and the hurricane left behind a trail of damage. By comparison the winter of 1963-64 was very mild and it was possible to carry on with building operations with very few interruptions throughout the winter. The remainder of the work necessitated by the effects of the severe winter of 1962-63 was carried out during the early part of the year.

The securing of repairs and renewals involves inspections, re-inspection, service of notices, informal and formal and is a vital part of the Department's activities. It is most unspectacular work and can be most frustrating and can not possibly be given the time it merits. In order that this work might be carried out on a systematic basis, as required by the Housing Act, a great deal more time would be required but I am sure it would be well worth while. It would be possible then to integrate fully, Slum Clearance, Improvements and Repairs.

During the year 224 Informal Notices were served and of these 89% were completed. In addition 28 notices brought forward from 1963 were dealt with. 22 notices were carried forward to be dealt with in 1965.

Damage by Subsidence

It is inevitable in a town such as this, where mining is of such economic importance, where coal is being extracted by four collieries and where the seams being worked are relatively close to the surface, that there should be a constant fear in the minds of its inhabitants that the property in which they live will, at some time, suffer some damage. I have made reference in previous reports to the fears, the misery and the inconvenience which arise as a consequence of mining activities and once again it is necessary to report widespread damage.

During the year damage occurred in the Kings Road Housing Estate, the Ship Croft Area, Hawson Street, Kelvin Grove, Foulstone Row, Station Road, High Street, Marsh Street, Smith Street, Summer Lane, Hough Lane and Aldham House Lane. Defects which could conceivably endanger persons living in or near buildings so affected, or where houses were open to the elements were regarded as urgent and were made good without delay. When movement had ceased permanent remedial works were carried out. Contractors were employed throughout the year effecting such repairs and renewals in the areas above mentioned, especially in Hawson Street and adjoining areas.

Damage was so severe in 5 cases that it was necessary to close the houses permanently with a view to demolition in 4 cases and bricking up in the other. After hearing the report I made to them, the Council agreed most generously to re-house the inhabitants of these houses as an emergency. In just over eighteen months 12 families have been re-housed as the result of mining subsidence damage.

Close liaison is maintained at all times with the Land and Minerals Officers of the National Coal Board and by a close collaboration it is possible to remain well informed and to secure very prompt action when the necessity arises.

Housing Statistics

1.	Number of Dwelling Houses in the District	....	6,227
2.	Number of Houses included in the above:		
	(a) Back-to-back	....	Nil
	(b) Single back	....	3
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere:		
	Number of Houses included in Representations made during the year:		
	(a) In Clearance Areas	....	Nil
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses	....	96
A.1.	Houses Demolished		
	In Clearance Areas:		
	(1) Houses unfit for human habitation:		
	Houses Demolished	....	16
	Persons displaced during the year	....	167
	Families displaced during the year	....	58
	(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	....	Nil
	(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	....	Nil
	Not in Clearance Areas:		
	(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957:		
	Houses demolished	....	51
	Persons displaced during the year	....	45
	Families displaced during the year	....	13
	(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	....	Nil
	(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	....	Nil
	(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	....	Nil
A.2.	Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	....	Nil

C.	Unfit Houses Closed	
(8)	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957	5
	Persons displaced during the year	14
	Families Displaced during the year	5
(9)	Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	Nil
(10)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	Nil
C.	Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied	
(11)	After Informal action by local authority:	
	By Owner	367
(12)	After formal notice under	
	(a) Public Health Acts:	
	By Owner	10
	By Local Authority	1
	(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957:	
	By Owner	Nil
	By Local Authority	Nil
(13)	Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957:	
	By Owner	Nil
D.	Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act 1957)	
(14)	Retained for temporary accommodation	
	(a) Under Section 48	Nil
	(b) Under Section 17(2)	Nil
	(c) Under Section 46	Nil
(15)	Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 and 53	Nil
E.	Purchase of Houses by Agreement	
(16)	Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil
4.	Number of families re-housed during the year into Council owned dwellings:	
	(a) Clearance Areas	75
	(b) Overcrowding	1
5.	Rent Act 1957	
	(a) Number of certificates of disrepair granted	Nil
	(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs by owners to the local authority	Nil
	(c) Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled	Nil
6.	Overcrowding	
	Progress in dealing with this problem has again been unsatisfactory	

7.	New Dwellings	
	Number of new dwellings completed during the year :	
	(a) By the local authority	76
	(b) By Private Enterprise	72
8.	Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation	
	(a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	Nil
	(b) Improvements—Number of dwellings completed during the year	63
	Formal applications received during the year	64
	Applications approved during the year	67
9.	Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing Houses—Advances approved in 79 cases. Further advances approved in 22 cases.	

Milk Supply

The Urban District was designated a special area under the Milk (Special Designations)(Specified Area) Order, 1953 and since that time all milk has been sold under Special Designations.

Since the introduction of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 a tremendous improvement has been secured in the production and distribution of milk. There has, of course, been much new legislation since that date and each measure introduced has meant a further step towards the goal of a safe, disease-free milk supply.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 came into operation during 1964 and authorise the use of only three designations in relation to milk viz:— Pasteurised, Sterilized and Untreated. It would appear that the system of designated milk has now gone full cycle. All the work that has gone into securing better conditions on farms, in dairies, and in treatment and distribution of milk is now hidden behind the uncompromising term "Untreated". Grade A, Certified, Accredited, Tuberculin Tested—they have all meant something to the consumer over the past 30 years or so but it is difficult for them to readily understand that Untreated means exactly the same as Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled). However, like many other changes, there is little doubt that it will be accepted, especially if producers indicate that, although Untreated, the Milk has been produced from a herd of Tuberculin Tested cows.

Regular supervision of milk distribution was once again a feature of the Department's activities and contact is maintained with the suppliers in order that improvements may be effected as necessary. To this end samples were procured for the routine Methylene Blue Reduction and

Phosphatase Tests and all milk sold in a raw state was, in addition, tested at least quarterly for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus.

There are altogether 50 retail milk sellers registered whose premises are inspected at regular intervals.

299 samples of milk were taken and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield. The staff of the Laboratory are always extremely helpful and a high value is placed on their services.

The results of the tests carried out are given below.

Samples of milk taken for examination during 1964

Type of Test and Results

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Presence of Tuberculosis	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Nega- tive	Posi- tive
Untreated (formerly Tuberculin Tested)	48	2	—	—	33	—
Pasteurised	16	—	16	—	—	—

Very close attention was again paid to the presence of Brucella Abortus and 184 samples were submitted to the Laboratory for examination for this purpose. There were 19 positive reactions to the Ring Test and 8 Positive to the Cream Culture. The positive results involved two farms and in each case the Milk Supply was pasteurised until the affected animals had been excluded from the herd.

Results over the years since I began to submit samples for this examination have shown that the organism is wide spread and where raw milk is consumed there is the possibility of it giving rise to Undulant Fever in human beings. It would appear to me that far more drastic action is required in order to prevent the spread of this organism and eventually to eliminate it altogether from all milk herds.

Distribution of Milk

At the end of the year there were on the Register 50 Distributors of Milk.

The system of licensing dealers authorising the use of Special Designations in relation to milk sold by them was changed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960. By virtue of these Regulations, which came into effect on the 1st October, 1961 the Food and Drugs Authority became the Licensing Authority—the West Riding County Council in respect of this Urban District.

All information concerning licences is passed to the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council and close co-operation is maintained at all times. For example, where new distributors of milk are taken on to the register or where changes occur the information is forwarded to the West Riding County Council immediately.

Meat Supply

The main part of the town's meat supply is brought from a public abattoir in a neighbouring town. Good modern conditions are provided for slaughter and hanging of meat. In addition, it is possible to exercise a good degree of control and to ensure that 100% meat inspection is carried out.

Properly constructed, metal lined vans with good hanging facilities are provided for delivery of the meat to the shops in the town. Action is necessary from time to time where cases of careless or rough handling are observed. Leaving the van doors open when travelling, allowing meat to fall on the floor of the van or on the tailboard etc. are examples of the practices to which exception is taken. In addition, there were cases where handlers were not wearing the correct type of overall or head cover.

Food Preserving Premises, Shops and Markets

I must once again draw attention to the difficulties being experienced with regard to food premises. It was not possible to make a sufficient number of visits to these premises in the town or to devote an adequate amount of time to such visits. This is a vital part of the Department's activities, affecting as it does the health of everyone in the town. There is a relatively high number of shops, bakehouses, meat preparation rooms and other food premises in relation to the population and it is imperative that much more time should be devoted to their inspection and to the education of staffs employed in these premises in food hygiene.

The number of inspections of the various types of food premises made during the year were as follows:—

	Number of Premises	Number of Visits
(a) Butchers shops	15	140
(b) Grocers and General Dealers	78	236
(c) Fried Fish shops	15	11
(d) Wet Fish shops	2	6
(e) Greengrocers	5	12
(f) Bakehouses	9	84
(g) Meat Products	6	43
(h) Markets	2	129
(i) Canteens and Cafes	9	20

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 16

The number of premises registered under this section is as follows:—

Manufacture of Meat Products (sausage, etc.)	6
Manufacture or sale of Ice-Cream	74

Food Hygiene

It is pleasing to report that there was once again some progress in food premises during the year. There were major improvements at 2 shops, a bakehouse, and a cafe and other improvements at 2 licensed premises, 12 food shops and 3 bakehouses. In order to maintain progress improvements are imperative from time to time. In all cases, improvements were secured as a result of informal requests. There is a general awareness that a good standard of hygiene is a vital necessity in the food trades.

Towards the end of the year the Barnsley British Co-operative Society Ltd. closed their High Street grocery store and opened a new, well appointed Departmental store which included a grocery department. This is a most welcome addition to the town's shopping facilities.

There is still far too much evidence of ignorance and carelessness in food handling. In many cases, especially with the advent of new selling techniques, far too much emphasis is placed on selling and far too little attention paid to the need for good hygienic practise. This is particularly apparent in younger people. When they are engaged in food shops good care is taken to ensure that they are taught how to sell goods but it is of little consequence that their knowledge of food hygiene, or, in some cases, even of personal hygiene, is abysmal. Some well known organisations have expended considerable time, money and energy on setting up their own teaching systems in order to incorporate good food hygiene practice in their general staff training. It would certainly be of great benefit if this was more widespread.

There are, however, other ways in which a good standard of hygiene can be secured and maintained in shops, restaurants and cafes. Apart from the obviously important role played by the Public Health Inspectors in educating and advising and securing compliance with existing legislation both the food handler and the customer have a significant part to play. If all concerned in the food trades applied both the word and the spirit of the Food Hygiene Regulations the resulting situation would be near perfection. Since human beings are involved, however, such a prospect must remain nebulous.

On many occasions I have appealed to the customer to exert pressure on food traders. The housewife, doing her usual shopping for the family usually has no idea whatever of the standard she should expect or demand. She is not sufficiently choosy, is far too reticent in making known what she thinks and becomes easily embarrassed by the aggressive shopkeeper with whom she may have dared to remonstrate. If she sees anything occurring in a food shop which is contrary to good food hygiene practice, if she

sees examples of carelessness, laziness, untidiness or dirtiness she should not be afraid of drawing attention firmly to such actions. The consumer should only patronise those establishments where obvious care is being taken to handle food as it should be handled and in these and other ways she could exercise considerable influence over foodshops and their staffs.

I regret to say, however, that apathy in such matters is far too widespread and until the housewife, who, after all, does the bulk of the shopping, demands something better she will continue to receive the treatment and standard of food hygiene which she apparently expects.

Frequent reference has been made to the reasons why attention is paid particularly to food preparation premises and I have also mentioned in the past that a housewife can be instrumental in poisoning her own family. This potential danger arises from the ignorance and carelessness of the housewife herself. In many cases foodstores are not kept clean and food is not protected from flies and heat, refrigerators are not correctly used, refuse bins are not kept covered, refuse is not disposed of properly, methods of washing up are faulty, dirty cloths are used for drying crockery etc., and many other potentially dangerous methods and habits are observed when housing inspections or infectious disease visits are being made. There is a distressing disregard for cleanliness and a quite unreasoning determination to persist in such practices. It is to be hoped that other influences can be brought to bear on children from such homes (in the schools, for example) in order that they might accept a higher standard of cleanliness as being normal.

Markets

I am unable to report any improvement in respect of the market stalls and food handling in the Council's open markets. The minimum standard enforceable in markets is much lower than that required in permanent premises and food handling in such circumstances can never be satisfactory.

Stall holders do not appear to appreciate the danger to which food on the open stalls is subjected. Dust and dirt are blown freely on to the stalls, both Markets adjoin the High Street where the constant passage of heavy traffic adds greatly to the dust in the air, flies and other insects cannot be effectively dealt with in the open air and obviously give rise to a lot of the contamination, the stalls are low and the sheets used to cover the back and ends of the stalls must necessarily be of a temporary character, thus increasing the danger of contamination from animals and the feet of people using the markets. In addition the stalls are never properly cleaned and are used in non-market days for purposes entirely unconnected with food handling.

Again I ask that the following solutions be considered. Adequate sanitary and washing accommodation should be provided in the Old Market, i.e. a sufficient number of water closets and urinal accommodation along with washbowls and a good supply of hot and cold water for both ladies and gentlemen. In addition, a significant improvement would certainly be secured if a number of lock-up shops of semi-permanent character could be provided for the sale of food of a more vulnerable character, e.g. fish, cooked meats, confectionery, biscuits, etc. In this way the standard of food handling in the markets could be raised and brought more into line with that insisted on in shops.

It has been suggested to you in previous reports that certain types of food which are not cooked before eating such as cooked meats, pies, cheese, biscuits, etc., should not be exposed for sale in the open air as it is virtually impossible to give them the measure of protection that food should have. Everything possible is done to have food in the markets protected against contamination and if the improvements suggested in the previous paragraph were implemented I have no doubt that it would be possible in future to render a much better report on the markets.

Hawkers of Food

When the West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951 offered the power to require the registration of hawkers of food, the Council immediately adopted the appropriate section of the Act. Since that date it has been possible to exercise some measure of control over this type of trader and the vehicles employed.

Despite sustained efforts to exercise reasonable control over this form of food trading and to secure 100% registration it is known that a number of traders are never seen officially and there is every reason to suspect that the standards maintained in such cases are considerably below this Department's requirements. These vans are frequently brought into the area late in the evening, especially on Fridays and Saturdays at a time when the owners consider themselves free of official supervision. I have made many tours of the area as late as 10 p.m. but it is immensely difficult to effect a reasonable control in such circumstances.

The variety and quantity of foodstuffs being offered for sale by hawkers of food is increasing month by month and when it is considered there are 71 known hawkers on the register it is not difficult to assess the quantity of food which is being handled on mobile vehicles, some of it in doubtful circumstances. There is, in my opinion, every reason for requiring such traders to conform to normal shopping hours. This would provide the opportunity to exercise more efficient control over the handling of food in mobile vehicles.

In addition, I cannot see any reason why the Local Authority should not be in a position to require a substantial licensing fee, in order to provide some contribution to the General Rate Fund.

Ice-Cream—Manufacture and Sale

There are within your district 2 premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

In addition there are 72 shops registered for the sale of prepacked ice-cream only, which is stored in refrigerators. The wisdom of encouraging the sale of wrapped ice-cream from shops is undeniable and obviously ensures that this popular commodity is retailed in safe, clean conditions.

12 samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and the results of the examination of these samples are shown below.

			No. of Samples Taken	— Provisional Grades —			
				1	2	3	4
Manufacturer No. 1	....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 2	....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 3	....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 4	....	2	1	1	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 5	....	2	1	1	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 6	....	2	2	—	—	—	—
			12	10	2	—	—

Unsound Food

Quantities of foodstuffs which were inspected and found to be unfit were disposed of according to circumstances. A detailed list of food so condemned is shown below.

Hams	....	....	....	....	29 lbs.	6 ozs.
Stewed Steak	....	....	....	....	9 lbs.	14 ozs.
Tongue	....	....	....	....	18 lbs.	6 ozs.
Corned Beef	....	....	....	....	40 lbs.	13 ozs.
Luncheon Meat	....	....	....	....	5 lbs.	1 oz.
Bacon	....	....	....	....	5 lbs.	4 ozs.
Pork	....	....	....	....	23 lbs.	13 ozs.
Other Meats	....	....	....	....	6 lbs.	0 ozs.
Fruit	....	....	....	....	48 lbs.	9 ozs.
Tomatoes	....	....	....	....	106 lbs.	12 ozs.
Fish	....	....	....	....	5 lbs.	0 ozs.
Mixed Goods	....	....	....	....	46 lbs.	12 ozs.
Vegetables	....	....	....	....	121 lbs.	10 ozs.

All unsound food is disposed of by treating with lime and burying beneath the town's refuse.

On the 11th July, 1964 a serious fire occurred at a wholesale grocers and provisions warehouse in Cemetery Road, Wombwell. Part of the premises was completely destroyed whilst an adjoining building was relatively undamaged.

Sample tins of gammon ham, roast pork, steak and kidney pie, roast beef, stuffed pork roll, savoury minced steak, stewed steak, Irish stew, pink salmon, sild in tomato sauce, oxtail soup, and shrimps were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. It was found that in all cases, the contents were sterile but, as was pointed out, this could not be taken to imply any guarantee of the condition of the other tins subjected to the heat of the fire. In addition many samples of chocolates, sweets and other confectionery were subjected to similar examination and proved to be satisfactory.

I arranged for any goods which could possibly be salvaged to be removed to a disused factory within the area. The work of inspecting all these foodstuffs, drugs etc., was commenced a few days later. Eight tons of canned meats, offals, soups, fruits, etc., $15\frac{1}{4}$ tons of sweets and confectionery and $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of drugs, soft drinks, patent medicines etc., were inspected. In order to ensure that there was no possible danger to public health all these foodstuffs were inspected most meticulously. It was necessary to devote evenings and weekends to this inspection.

In addition to the inspections, a number of samples of various foods were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and I invited the Chief Chemist from many of the large manufacturers whose goods were involved to come to Wombwell. They all came and were satisfied that the matter had been dealt with most thoroughly and that all their goods which were passed as fit for human consumption were in very good condition.

Disposal

Arrangements were quickly made for the site in Cemetery Road to be cleared. The weather was warm and damp and with many tons of decaying foodstuffs there was great danger of infestation by flies, rodents, etc. with a great risk of spread of infection. Approximately 150 tons of mixed canned goods, boxed and bottled goods were inspected and condemned on the site and arrangements were made for these articles to be disposed of by burning or burying. The greatest care was taken to ensure that none of these goods were removed by unauthorised persons.

The contents of the cold room (approximately 3 tons of bacon, butter, cheese, etc.) were inspected and condemned. These were disposed of by burning.

The site was cleared within a few days and every possible precaution taken to prevent infestation or the occurrence of any condition which could cause a nuisance or inconvenience to people living nearby. Powdered insecticides with a residual effect and germicides were used liberally to cover the site.

The following is a summary of foodstuffs inspected and condemned, details of which can be made available:

Foodstuffs Inspected

1. Canned goods	....	....	....	....	....	158	tons
2. Sweets and Confectionery	....	....	....	....	....	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	tons
3. Bacon, butter, cheese	....	....	....	....	....	3	tons
4. Drugs, soft Drinks, patent medicines	....	....	....	....	....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	tons

Foodstuffs Condemned

1. Canned Goods	....	....	....	....	....	156	tons
2. Sweets and Confectionery	....	....	....	....	....	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	tons
3. Bacon, butter, cheese	....	....	....	....	....	3	tons
4. Drugs, soft drinks, patent medicines	....	....	....	....	....	0	tons

Another event, which received nation wide publicity and which had repercussions in this area was the outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Aberdeen. Many days were devoted to visiting all grocers and butchers and other establishments where corned beef is sold. Many hundreds of cans of corned beef were inspected during the course of these visits.

Water Supply

The Sheffield Corporation Waterworks Department is the water undertaking for this area. The water supplied is of a good bacteriological standard and samples are taken regularly from different parts of the area. The sources of the water are Sheffield Corporation (Redmires and Langsett Reservoirs (natural fluoride content 0.1 ppm) and Dearne Valley and Broomhill Pumping Stations (natural fluoride content 0.2 ppm).

Insufficiency and other supply difficulties arise from time to time from a variety of causes. Where the inadequacy of the supply is attributable to lime, etc., deposits in the services, the owner is required to fit new ferrules to the main and scrape and pressure clean the services, or where necessary to lay a larger diameter service. Subsidence causes a considerable reduction in supplies. Such breaks will also cause sediment and discolouration of water as will turbulence in the mains caused when certain sections are cut off in order to carry out repairs.

Improvements to the water supply were secured in 33 cases. In addition wherever Improvement Grant works are carried out an individual water service is required. Improvements in the Water supply to a further 67 houses were effected in this way.

Of 6,227 occupied houses in the township 6,224 are on the public supply. 19,002 people occupy these 6,224 houses. The remaining 3 houses have water laid on from private supplies. In all cases, except one farmhouse, water is laid on direct to the houses.

Additional water mains were laid on to serve new houses as they were erected in the Council's estates at Brampton Road and Aldham House Lane, Wombwell and private development at Lundhill Road, Brampton Road, Barnwell Crescent and Roy Kilner Road, Wombwell and Tingle Bridge Lane, Hemingfield.

Public Baths

There was again some difficulty with subsidence at the start of the season. The required repairs were carried out very quickly. The new system of filtration continued to give satisfaction and maintained the water in the bathing pools at a good level of purity. Laboratory Reports on samples of water submitted proved to be generally satisfactory.

24 samples of the water were obtained from both pools during the season and all were satisfactory. Difficulty was experienced in maintaining a good standard of purity in the small pool, especially during busy periods. Strict control over the numbers using the pool was necessary.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year 7 observations were made and smoke of such colour and density as to constitute a nuisance was emitted from the chimneys at Parkhill Brickworks and the Public Baths. Of these by far the most serious is the chimney at the Public Baths.

There were no complaints from residents in the neighbourhood of Wombwell Main Colliery although isolated emissions of black smoke were recorded. There was a reduction in the level of pollution from this source.

The Parkhill Brickworks is removed from residential areas and although black smoke was emitted from the chimney the amounts were limited.

The chimney at the Public Baths again emitted smoke, soot and grit in excessive quantities. The chimney is very low and the complaints from residents in the neighbourhood were without doubt justified. I would stress the urgent need for the provision of more up to date and efficient steam raising equipment along with grit arrestors.

There was some improvement in level of pollution in the neighbourhood of the Wombwell Foundry and Engineering Company Limited and the management have plans for further improvements. No complaints were received from this area during the year.

Close liaison is maintained with the Alkali etc. Works Inspector for this area in these matters, especially in relation to the Foundry and the Brickworks.

Scrap Yards

After many warnings and personal requests to the owners of a large Scrap Yard in the area in respect of excessive atmospheric pollution arising from burning of omnibus bodies and other scrap materials, it was necessary eventually to serve notice under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act requiring the owners to "discontinue the burning of omnibus and other vehicle bodies, and other scrap materials". This did not have the desired effect and it became necessary to commence Court Proceedings. On hearing the case, the Magistrates granted an Order to the Council requiring that the terms of the above mentioned notice be adhered to.

It would appear that the scrap business and the disposal of disused moter vehicles has come to stay. It should be carried on, therefore, in a satisfactory manner. The emission of smoke from these sources should be prohibited. I am quite certain that scrap metals can be recovered economically without despoiling the countryside and creating a nuisance from smoke and flames.

Spoil Banks

A constant watch is kept on all colliery spoilbanks in the area and on one in an adjoining area which has frequently caused complaints to be received from residents in Beech House Road, Hemingfield.

(a) Mitchells Main Colliery

A tremendous expenditure was involved in giving beauty treatment to this spoilbank which was formally a great irregular, sprawling mass. The new shape was far more pleasing but subsequent efforts to clothe the slopes with grass have not been an unqualified success. Isolated fires have continued to break out and the grass is destroyed. I am still inclined to the belief that it would be better to stow such spoil underground in disused workings and to reclaim the land which was hidden for so many years under the forbidding grey shapeless mass of useless slate and clay.

(b) Darfield Main Colliery

The new spoilbank in Netherwood Road continues to grow and whilst there was no evidence of overheating its ever increasing bulk is becoming a strong contender for the title of "the most unsightly object in the area".

(c) Wombwell Main Colliery

This is a large and awkwardly shaped stack which continues to sprawl but control measures in the past have proved effective and no overheating was noticed during the year. Part of the stack slipped on to the road and caused it to be closed for a time.

(d) **Cortonwood Colliery**

This stack is outside the area but has for many years been the cause of complaints received from residents in this area. However, levelling and consolidation and covering with soil have effected a welcome improvement.

In an effort to minimise pollution arising from industrial furnaces, spoil banks and other non-domestic sources, regular contact is maintained with the managements.

Non-Industrial Pollution

The vast bulk of pollution in an area such as this arises from the domestic source. There are 6,227 occupied houses in the district and in an overwhelming majority of these valuable bituminous coal is burned carelessly and wastefully in open grates. Smoke, soot and grit from this source are discharged into the atmosphere at a very low level. Considerable damage is caused to health, buildings, vegetation, clothing, decorations, furnishings, etc. An inordinate amount of time and money is dissipated in combatting the disastrous effects of such pollution. A clean atmosphere is of the utmost importance and there should be an early realisation that it is a criminal act to continue poisoning the atmosphere as we do.

The graphs on the following pages give a pictorial representation of the three groups of pollution along with the rainfall for each month of the year.

Factories Act, 1961

There are on the register 54 factories as follows:

Factories with Mechanical Power	....	....	41
Factories without Mechanical Power	....	....	13

Included in this total number of factories there are 9 bakehouses to which 84 visits were made. 107 visits to other factories were recorded.

Informal action was taken requiring the following:

Cleanliness	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Sanitary Accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Three remained outstanding at the end of the year.							

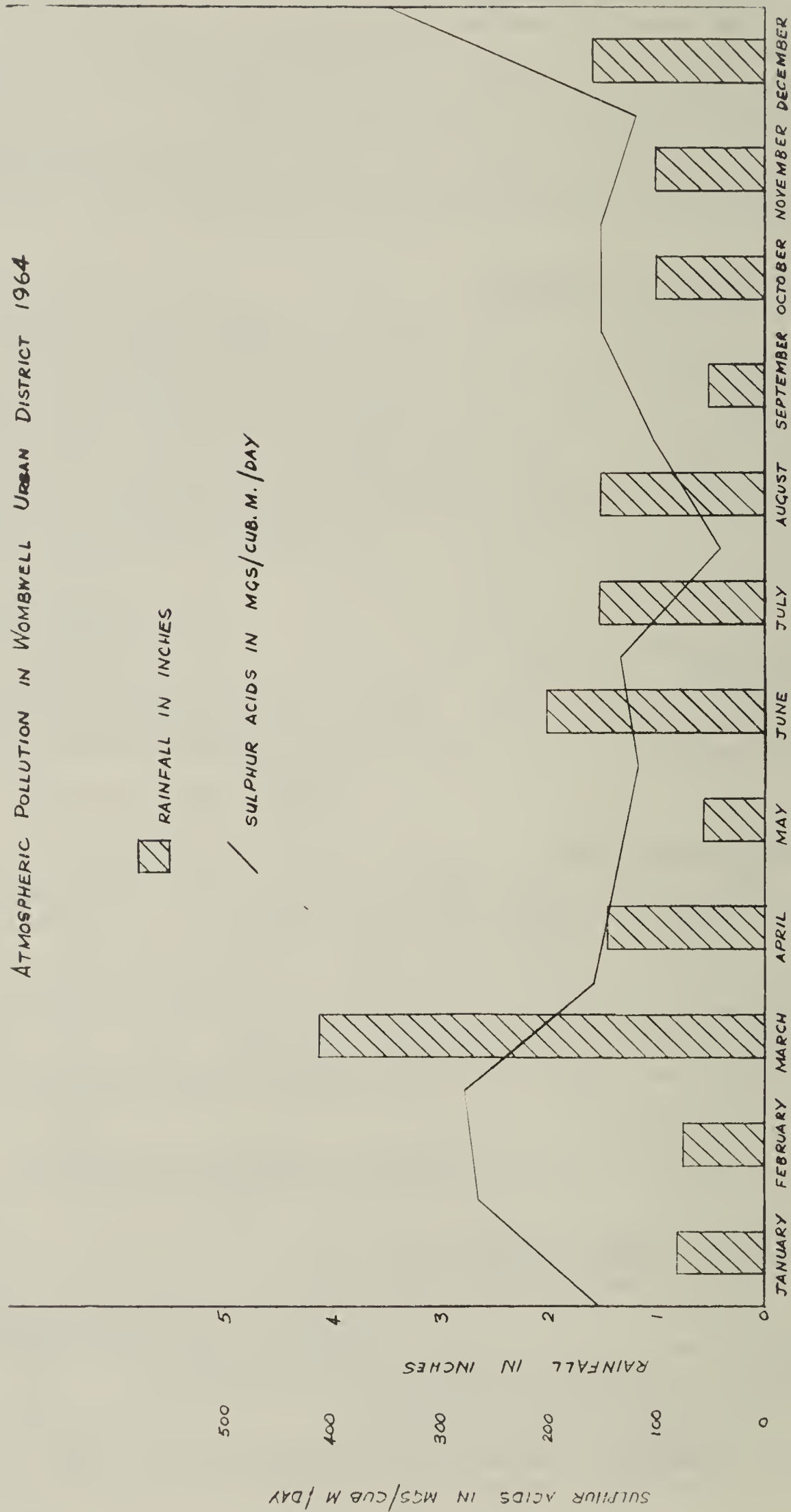
Shops Act, 1950—Section 38

28 visits were made to shops for the purpose of this Act. It is generally found that the premises inspected meet the requirements of this section of the Act. 4 offences against the Act were discovered and all 4 were remedied.

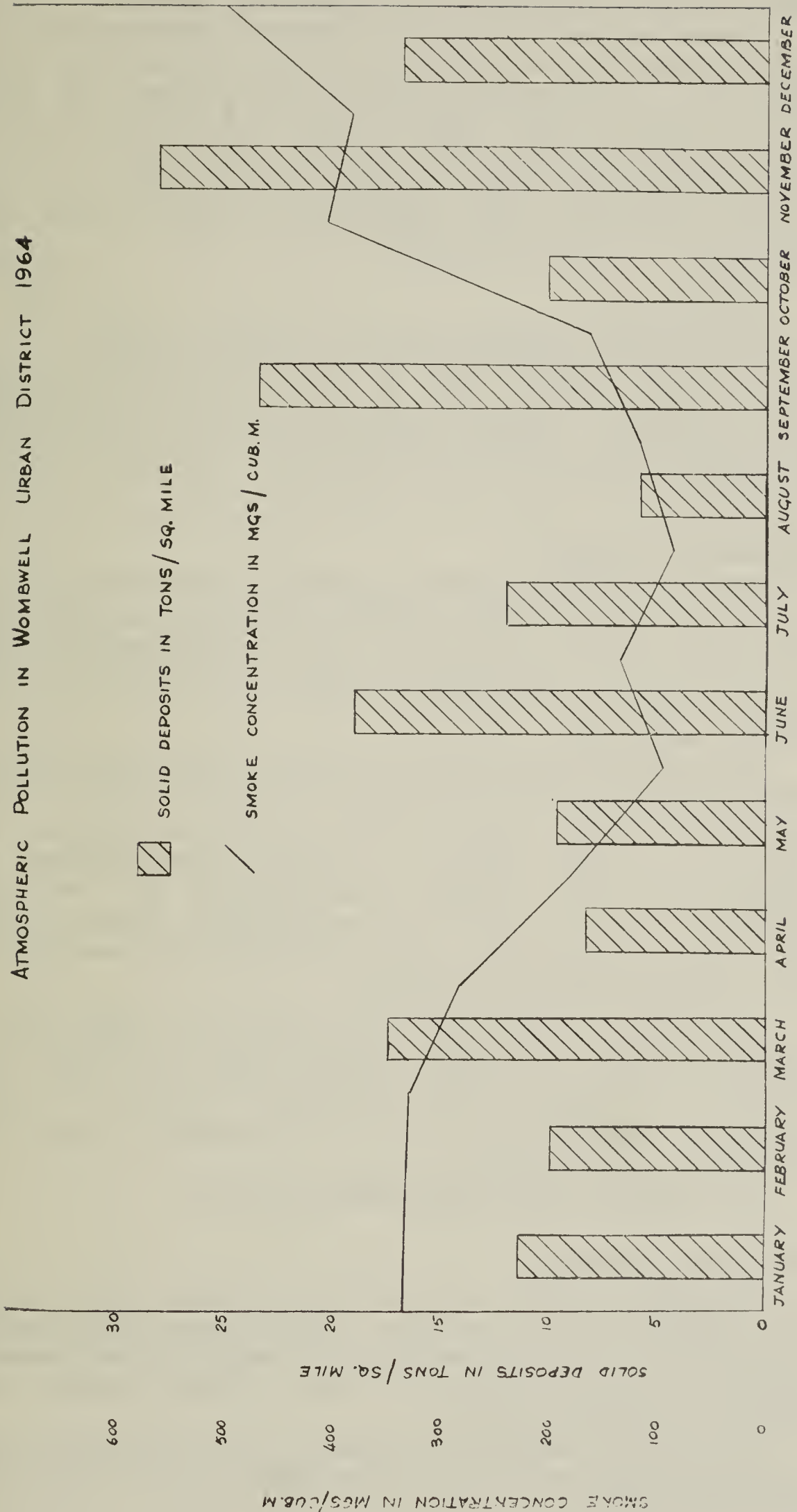
The defects were as follows:

Insufficient sanitary accommodation	....	....	2
Insufficient temperature	....	....	2

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT 1964



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBELL URBAN DISTRICT 1964



Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Certain sections of the Act including the requirement to register premises, came into force on the 1st May, 1964 whilst most of the main provisions were brought into force on 1st August, 1964. Much publicity was given to these dates but there were many owners and occupiers who had not applied for registration by the end of the year.

105 applications for Registration were received and these can be analysed as follows:—

Offices	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Retail shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens										13

It was not possible due to staff shortage to make any inspections as required by the Act. The provisions of this Act are far reaching. Important new duties are placed on the Council of a County District and my Department is responsible for their enforcement.

Moveable Dwellings

28 caravans were parked on land in the area without licence at various times of the year. The areas in the town which are principally affected are Broomhill (land off Pontefract Road and at various points on the Ings), Lundhill (Greenland), land off Station Road, the Fairground, Park Street, and land off Netherwood Road.

The parking of such caravans presents considerable problems. The occupants are frequently of an undesirable type and are invariably engaged in the collection of rags, scrap metals, etc. There is no water supply, no sanitary accommodation, no drainage, no refuse storage accommodation, and the areas affected are littered with masses of discarded cartons, bottles, cans, motor car bodies etc., all of which give the countryside a most unprepossessing appearance.

A number of owners of land who had complied with a request to erect notice boards expressed their willingness to prosecute owners of caravans entering upon their land. This proved to be helpful and every effort was made to avoid prosecution but many visits were still required to secure the removal of such caravans.

29 inspections were made during the year.

Verminous Premises

3 Council owned houses and 14 privately owned houses were disinfested during the year. All the houses and furniture were treated in every case rehoused as a result of Slum Clearance activities at Jump and some cases were similarly treated in the Mitchells Clearance Area.

A powdered insecticide is issued free of charge and many requests are received for advice on eradication of cockroaches and woodworm.

Rodent Control

Particular attention has been given to all known sources of infestation, including refuse tips, sewage works and allotments which have been regularly surveyed and treated when necessary.

All food premises, shops, canteens, etc., are inspected for evidence of infestation during the course of normal routine visits. Advice has been given on rodent proofing and other control measures. Several minor infestations of mice had been discovered in this way and successfully dealt with by the Department.

Two sewer treatments have been carried out during the year and the results have been most encouraging, showing that the regular treatment of sewers in your District over the past seventeen years has kept infestation at a very low level.

Three of your employees have been trained in modern methods of Rodent Control and one of these men is employed as much as possible on this work. As much time as possible is devoted to Rodent Control.

Any complaints have been dealt with as quickly as possible. The following is an analysis of the work carried out during the period under review.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (incl. Council houses)	All other (incl. business premises)	Total of columns 1, 2 & 3	Agri-cultural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	15	6227	330	6572	23
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	2	45	8	55	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	2	35	4	41	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	10	4	14	—
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of Survey under the Act	15	900	36	951	23
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	4	—	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	9	—	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	—	—	211	211	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	4	4	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	3	3	—
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	156	900	211	1267	23
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 and 4) treated by the L.A.	21	305	34	350	—
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

Hairdressers and Barbers

Since the Council made Byelaws in 1953, hairdressers and barbers have been registered. There were on the register at the end of 1964 29 premises, 8 inspections were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness maintained is reasonably good.

Betting and Gaming Act 1960

When this Act came into operation a new class of premises came into being. These establishments, known as betting shops, could, it was felt, very easily create problems. The prospect of large numbers of adults gathering in these shops which, in many cases, had been established in existing houses, gave rise to thoughts of nuisance and inconvenience being caused to persons living in the neighbourhood.

In order to prevent any such conditions arising a standard of washing and sanitary accommodation was formulated and every one of the betting shops was required to comply. The wisdom of this requirement has been demonstrated by subsequent experience.

There were 15 betting shops in the Area. It was not possible to make routine inspections.

Public Conveniences

A new public convenience was erected near the 'bus stop in Cemetery Road, Jump. I regret to report, however, that this new building has suffered considerable damage. Plans were being prepared for the erection of a similar building in Hemingfield.

I find it necessary once again to bring to your notice two most important matters.

The conveniences in the centre of the town, in Station Road, were constructed over 30 years ago and there are still no washing facilities. There is great need for an up-to-date block of conveniences and a good site for this purpose would be in the Old Market Place. Further, there is still need for additional conveniences in other parts of the town, especially in the vicinity of the Halfway House Hotel.

Every effort is made to maintain the conveniences in a clean and efficient condition at all times but considerable difficulty is experienced in achieving this due to the gross amount of wilful damage done to equipment and fittings. Appeals to the public to safeguard public property appear to have little effect.

Sanitary Accommodation

Type of Convenience				Number	Percentage
Water Closets	....	....	....	7885	99.87
Pail Closets	....	....	....	6	.07
Privy Middens	....	....	....	4	.06

148 W.C's were constructed for new houses and other property. 63 additional W.C's were provided for existing property.

In addition one pail closet was converted to the water carriage system and a major improvement was secured at the Lundhill Tavern. This consisted of new toilet and washing accommodation for customers and for the tenant along with a collecting tank, an electrically operated ejector and a new length of sewer to connect with an existing sewer at a much higher level.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — 1964

Collection

The service is carried out entirely by the Council's own employees with four vehicles. At the beginning of the year a new diesel driven dual-tip lorry of 18/20 cu. yards capacity was purchased and brought into service. This was to replace the last of the petrol driven lorries. There are now 2 side-loading vehicles and 2 dual-tip lorries, each of 18/20 cu. yards capacity, all being of all steel construction and diesel driven. All the four lorries are well maintained, kept well painted and are a credit to the township.

I find it necessary to stress once again the most unsatisfactory garage which is used for the vehicles. The existing garage is inadequate, badly situated and cannot be kept warm enough to ensure the safety of the vehicles during the winter.

The need for a modern improved garage of adequate dimensions and with satisfactory accommodation is now extremely urgent.

Generally speaking a weekly collection was maintained throughout the year. Extreme difficulty is experienced from time to time due to shortage and unsuitability of labour.

The staff engaged on these duties are provided with donkey jackets, overalls, gloves, eyeshields and protective barrier cream. The staff have no washing facilities, no proper place for them to eat their lunch, or lockers in which they might keep clothing in which they come to work. In common with other industries I would recommend that urgent consideration be given to provision of such facilities in the shape of wash-bowls, lockers, dining room, etc. These could be incorporated in a central depot which would also provide satisfactory garages for the lorries and a more up-to-date salvage depot.

The weighing of refuse was continued and this makes for greater accuracy in the compilation of the following statistics.

During the year 2,858 loads of refuse were collected as follows :

Type of Vehicle	No. of Loads	No. of Tons	No. of Working Days	Daily Average Loads	Daily Average Weight Tons
No. 3 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	569	2276	289	1.97	7.88
No. 4 Lorry 60 cwts.	185	555	55	3.36	10.09
No. 5 Lorry 60 cwts. diesel	1013	3039	295	3.77	10.30
No. 6 Lorry 45 cwts.	645	1451	304	2.12	4.77
No. 7 Lorry 80 cwts.	446	1784	241	1.85	7.40

It is estimated that 2,858 loads weighed 9,105 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 premises was 1,409 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 478.8 tons.

The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year was 1.409 tons.

Disposal

Since the introduction of mechanical disposal of the town's refuse in 1955 the works has been carried out far more satisfactorily than was ever possible previously. There has been a financial saving and it is possible for the tip attendant to devote time to controlling insects on the tips. There is a noticeable absence of flies, crickets, woodlice and rodents from our tips. The constant application of B.H.C. Gammexane controls insects to a great extent and regular survey and baiting maintain a satisfactory control over rodents.

Top soil is removed before the land is tipped on, the refuse is consolidated in comparatively thin layers and the soil is replaced on top of the refuse. This system has, no doubt, contributed to the reduction in vermin and insects, reduced the danger of fire, brought a reduction in expenditure on tyres and has made it possible to dispense with the use of sleepers.

The refuse was disposed of as follows :

Place	Number of Loads	Percentage
Wombwell Wood Quarry	2,858	100

Cleansing Costs

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Cost per estimated ton ..	1	9	10	5	1		1	14	11
Cost per 1,000 population	713	12	0	121	13	0	835	5	0
Cost per 1,000 premises ..	2,100	0	0	358	0	0	2,458	0	0
Income	1,922	0	0	166	0	0	2,088	0	0
NETT COSTS	13,565	0	0	2,313	0	0	15,878	0	0

The rate required for Public Cleansing (Street Cleansing excluded) was 9.87d.

Municipal Dustbin Scheme

Since the Council undertook to supply refuse bins to domestic premises under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 5,667 worn out bins have been replaced, 243 during the year under review.

The operation of a scheme such as this has brought considerable benefit. Refuse bins are part of the tools of refuse collection and to have a bin of adequate dimensions and of a satisfactory type is one of the factors in maintaining a regular weekly collection of domestic refuse.

The scheme has been in operation for approximately 14 years and the number of bins requiring renewal annually is showing a steady downward trend.

Trade Refuse

The Council has arrangements to remove trade refuse from 24 different premises. Such refuse is cleared twice weekly and when circumstances necessitate it butchers' and fishmongers waste is removed more frequently.

Inspection of District

A total of 1,823 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and housing defects and 1,755 re-visits were recorded.

224 Informal Notices were served and of these 202 were complied with. 22 relating to 22 nuisances were carried forward.

During the year 338 complaints were received and all were dealt with.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in interviewing tenants, owners, contractors, estate agents, etc. at the office and at various types of property. There were 1,361 such interviews during the year.

Details are given below of defects remedied after informal discussion with the persons concerned or after the service of informal or formal notices.

Repairs and Renewals to Houses

Made dry—roof	112
Made dry—spouting	98
Made dry—pointing or structural plaster	32
Damp proof course inserted	8
Plaster work repaired	72
Floors repaired	21
Window frames repaired or renewed	18
Door frames and door repaired or renewed	24
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	32
Firebacks repaired or renewed	23
Coppers re-set, renewed or removed	34
Sinks renewed	23
Sash cords renewed	37
Chimneys repaired	31
Handrails fixed	4

Drainage

Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out	75
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	24
Inspection chamber covers renewed	28
Sink gullies renewed	35
Vent shafts provided or repaired	67
Inspection chambers constructed	75
Choked drains cleared	525

Sanitary Accommodation

Water closet fittings repaired or renewed	47
Water service pipes repaired	72
Water closet structural repairs	18
Additional sanitary accommodation	64
Dustbins renewed or provided	243

Miscellaneous

Yards paved or pavement renewed	8
Large diameter water services installed	100
Accumulations of refuse cleared	32
Boundary and screen walls rebuilt	14
Water services repaired	35
Verminous houses cleansed	17
Permanent ventilation provided	42
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	27
Referred to other Departments :	
Water Board 54	Surveyor 65

51 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

29 of these notices were served under the Public Health Act 1936 and 1961. 9 relating to nuisances, 6 to sanitary accommodation, 6 to the provisions of drainage and 8 to the provision of an additional water supply. 12 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

22 notices were served under Sections 35 and 53 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. They were served in cases of urgency where, having regard to all the circumstances there would have been unreasonable delay in remedying the defect by following the procedure prescribed in Sections 93 to 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936. All 22 of these notices were complied with.

The Local Authority is empowered to carry out necessary works within 9 days and to charge the owner with the cost thereof. In 11 cases the work was executed in default of the owner.

Salvage Reclamation

The gross income derived from Salvage during the year ended 31st March, 1964 was £1,769/0/5d. This figure represents an increase on last year's income.

The following table gives details of articles salvaged together with the amounts received for them.

Salvaged Materials	Weight				Totals		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s	d
Waste Paper	214	16	2	25	1,583	14	1
Textiles	4	13	1	0	74	12	0
Ferrous Metals	6	5	1	0	50	2	0
Non-Ferrous Metals		17	1	0	60	12	4
TOTALS	226	12	1	25	1,769	0	5

The salvage of waste paper was commenced by the Department in 1940.

Since that time to the end of March, 1965, 3,356 tons of waste paper has been collected. The income derived from these sales amounts to £27.065.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:

S. G. A. HENRIQUES, M.B., Ch.B. (res. August, 1964)

A. M. GILL, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (app. September, 1964)

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. K. Mathers
Dr. J. Byrne	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. Scott
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. G. Ingram	Dr. L. Taylor

Divisional Nursing Officer: Mrs. C. Dyson

Health Visitors:

D. Dyson (Mrs.)	D. M. Parry (Mrs.)
D. Gibson (Mrs.)	K. Rowe (Mrs.)
A. M. Harston (Mrs.)	(app. Aug., 1964)
M. E. Lee (Miss)	C. Totty (Mrs.)
M. Lloyd (Miss)	M. Tullie (Mrs.)
G. M. Lodge (Mrs.)	D. Westerman (Miss)
(res. Aug., 1964)	A. M. Widdison (Mrs.)
F. A. Manley (Mrs.)	

Tuberculosis Health Visitor: E. Beever (Mrs.)

Clinic Nurses:

J. Greensmith (Mrs.)	D. I. Turner (Mrs.)
(app. Mar., 1964)	(app. Oct., 1964)
P. A. Hewitt (Mrs.)	J. Woodcock (Mrs.)
(app. Oct., 1964)	(res. Sept., 1964)
D. Hodgson (Mrs.)	

Midwives:

S. E. Aitken (Miss)	B. Lounds (Mrs.)
B. Bailey (Miss)	D. Newton (Mrs.)
B. Burtoft (Mrs.)	A. C. Senior (Miss)
C. M. Dempsey (Mrs.)	E. A. Staley (Mrs.)
B. Fitzpatrick (Mrs.)	M. Walters (Mrs.)
M. Hammerton (Miss)	L. Wilson (Mrs.)
B. Horsfield (Mrs.)	M. Wroe (Mrs.)
I. L. Jones	

Home Nurses:

M. Bexon (Mrs.)	R. Edwards (Mrs.)
V. Beech (Mrs.)	K. M. Hanson (Mrs.)
H. Biegalski (Mrs.)	M. Jarvis (Mrs.)
E. Brooks (Mrs.)	M. McConnell (Mrs.)
F. G. Cartwright (Mrs.)	H. Padgett (Mrs.)
B. Chapman (Miss)	B. Parker (Mrs.)
N. C. Crofton (Miss)	C. Wilson (Mrs.)
E. Cross (Mrs.)	

Mental Welfare Officers:

Mr. J. Armitage	Mr. B. Whiteley
Speech Therapist: (Post Vacant)	
Senior Clerk: Mr. L. S. Wrigg	

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1964 was 77,960, compared with 77,550 in the previous year. The natural increase in population as exemplified by the number of births in excess of deaths was 558.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division during 1964 was 1,400, compared with 1,341 in 1963. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.0 per 1,000, compared with 18.1 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 75, compared with 62 in 1963. This represents 5.3% of the total births, compared with 4.4% in 1963, and 3.6% in 1962.

Stillbirths

There were 35 stillbirths during the year, compared with 33 during 1963. This gives a stillbirth rate of 24.4 compared with 23.0 in 1963 and with 16.3 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 842, which was 22 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.8 as compared with 11.1 in 1963. You will see in the table that this is lower than any figure for individual districts. This is because each district shows an adjusted rate whereas, unfortunately, no adjusted rate is available for the Division.

Maternal Mortality

There were two deaths during the year attributable to maternal causes. One occurred in Cudworth and the other in the Royston Urban District.

The maternal mortality rate for the Division was 1.39, compared with 0.40 for the administrative County and 0.25 for England and Wales. This figure is obviously larger than the County or National average, but when one case can make such an enormous difference, it must be borne in mind that the Division has been without a maternal death in many years during the past decade.

One of the deaths occurred from Placenta Praevia, and the other Pulmonary Embolism in the puerperium. There was nothing revealed in the investigation suggesting that these deaths were preventable.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1964	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth	1,746	9,140	15.7	14.7	25.3	19.5	38.0
Darfield	2,018	6,940	14.8	12.7	42.7	17.9	59.8
Darton	4,718	14,720	19.0	14.3	34.1	24.7	44.4
Dodworth	1,857	4,070	16.0	14.2	—	29.4	29.4
Royston	1,452	8,540	18.5	14.7	11.4	23.0	28.4
Wombwell	3,850	19,010	18.1	12.3	20.3	20.7	31.9
Worsbrough . . .	3,420	15,540	16.2	15.4	25.2	18.5	39.6
Rates for the Division	19,061	77,960	18.0 (crude)	10.8 (crude)	24.4	21.4	38.3
Rates for the Administrative County		1,710,390	18.7	12.8	17.6	22.2	30.0
England and Wales			18.4	11.3	16.3	20.0	Not available

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 30 infant deaths in the Division during the year of which 24 occurred during the neo-natal period. This compares with 41 and 27 respectively in 1963. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the Division of 21.4, compared with 29.2 for the previous year and with 20.0 for England and Wales.

It should be noted that of the 20 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life, two of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability, in other words, if they had not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the Division was 38.3, compared with 30.0 for the administrative County.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Cause	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total
Prematurity	8	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Congenital	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchopneumonia . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	3
Pulmonary										
Atelectasis	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haemolytic Disease . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral										
Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis . . .	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Upper Respiratory										
Infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Difficult Labour . . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	20	2	—	2	24	2	1	3	—	30

Smallpox Vaccination

The number of children vaccinated against the disease rose slightly compared with the figures for 1963. You will recall that 1962 was a bumper year due to the proximity of Smallpox in the Bradford area. The last year which could be regarded as normal was 1961 when 554 children were vaccinated. You will see from the table that the figures for 1964 have not yet returned to this norm.

	Number vaccinated		
	1962	1963	1964
Cudworth	128	7	29
Darfield	160	44	49
Darton	538	30	119
Dodworth	83	10	13
Royston	221	64	44
Wombwell	172	39	96
Worsbrough	214	24	47
TOTAL	1516	218	397

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the general state of the immunity in respect of each individual area. The figures for the Division show a substantial improvement in all age groups, representing an increase of 12% in Diphtheria immunisation, 16% of the improvement being in the school group and 8% in the pre-school group. Whooping Cough immunisation improved by 6%. It is now exactly ten years since the last case of Diphtheria occurred in the Division, and it is important to continue to remind parents of the need to continue with these injections. The figures for this area represents a fairly satisfactory state of affairs, but we must continue to work to see that this improvement is maintained.

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	0 - 4 years		Years	Years	Years
	No.	%	0-15	0-4	5-15
Cudworth	588	68.3	86.5	69.0	95.1
Darfield	432	68.4	88.1	72.5	96.5
Darton	814	67.0	81.2	67.1	88.9
Dodworth	297	87.2	82.6	87.0	78.7
Royston	679	90.3	96.2	90.4	99.0
Wombwell	1123	66.6	79.5	66.6	86.0
Worsbrough	991	73.7	77.3	73.7	79.6
TOTAL	4924	72.0	84.6	73.9	90.3

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1964. Rather fewer children were immunised with primary doses, but rather more children were given booster doses. This is because more children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

District			No. immunised against Tetanus during 1964	
			Primary	Booster
Cudworth	....	....	411	127
Darfield	....	....	125	92
Darton	....	....	422	102
Dodworth	....	....	154	35
Royston	....	....	242	5
Wombwell	....	....	674	235
Worsbrough	....	....	594	54
TOTAL			2622	650

Poliomyelitis

One case of the disease was notified during the year, and this has had a marked effect on the vaccination statistics. The use of Sabin Oral Vaccine is now current practice to control an outbreak, with the result that the area in which a case occurs has an automatic improved immunological state. During the year 1,692 children were vaccinated with three doses almost exactly the same as in 1963, making a total of 32,196 children vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, of these 6,471 have received a fourth dose. You will notice that the vast majority of these doses were given in Darfield where the case was notified.

School Health Service

The number of children examined during the year increased slightly to a total of 4,310. We were very sorry to lose Dr. S. G. A. Henriques, who retired in August, and we were pleased to welcome Dr. A. M. Gill who arrived in September, 1964.

There was an increase in the number of Eye defects detected and some slight decrease in the number of Ear, Nose and Throat defects. The most marked change in defects was the diminution in the number of lung cases requiring observation. The number of children attending Specialists' clinics remained relatively constant. It was possible to reduce slightly the number attending at School Doctor Clinics due to more children being seen at routine school inspections.

TABLE SHOWING POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT DURING 1964
Primary Course of Oral (3 doses)

Children born in	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbro	Total
1964	22	20	73	14	42	63	67	301
1963	111	66	145	74	129	179	128	832
1962	27	19	32	6	36	28	24	172
1961	8	6	9	5	6	8	18	60
1943-60	22	11	30	6	32	35	21	157
1933-42	25	6	15	—	24	4	6	80
(and young persons)								
OTHERS	10	41	12	3	11	10	3	90
TOTAL	225	169	316	108	280	327	267	1,692

Boosters (4th doses)

All age Groups eligible								
	58	1,273	116	46	71	96	114	1,774

School Doctors and Specialist Clinic Attendances

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Paediatric	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance	School Doctor
Cudworth . . .	86	43	—	50	59	116
Darfield	83	23	—	16	11	42
Darton	215	62	1	47	31	80
Dodworth . . .	31	14	1	6	1	9
Royston	72	27	—	17	2	102
Wombwell . . .	250	40	1	28	22	77
Worsbrough . .	177	22	1	26	60	61
TOTAL	914	231	4	190	186	487

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AND DEFECTS FOUND

District	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	EYE		E.N.T.		HEART		LUNGS		Orthopaedic		OTHERS	
			Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Cudworth	603	—	49	46	21	28	2	4	4	5	9	10	20	34
Darfield	495	—	23	28	10	27	1	4	1	3	3	5	13	29
Darton	627	—	41	48	18	29	1	3	3	4	8	9	17	43
Dodworth	212	—	13	15	2	13	—	2	—	—	1	4	8	12
Royston	395	—	35	44	11	17	1	1	2	1	3	2	15	21
Wombwell	1017	1	49	66	27	60	2	5	3	6	9	8	23	71
Worsbrough . . .	792	1	43	39	22	45	2	5	2	8	7	6	13	40
Barnsley	169	—	11	38	6	7	1	1	—	1	1	1	6	9
Totals	4310	2	264	324	117	226	10	25	15	28	41	45	115	259

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 558, compared with 609 in the previous year. There were 833 institutional confinements, compared with 814 in 1963. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 57% in 1963 to 59% in 1964. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 86.5%. The trend to use Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued and in 1964 only 8 patients had Gas and Air compared with 30 in 1963.

Pethidine	36
Gas and Air alone	...	...	...	...	1
Gas and Air and Pethidine	...	...	7		
Trilene alone	...	...	...	...	180
Trilene and Pethidine	...	...	259		
					<hr/>	
TOTAL					483	

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was a very slight fall in the number of attendances made at the official West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and Relaxation Classes. More and more patients attend those clinics in which a general practitioner sees his own patients, many of which are held in West Riding clinic premises, such attendances are not reflected in the official statistics.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a marked increase. During 1964, 4,332 children attended, an increase of approximately 600. These children made 41,886 attendances, compared with 38,744 attendances in 1963.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES DURING 1964

District		Total Number of children attending	Number of attendances
Cudworth	....	459	3,725
Darfield	....	370	3,337
Darton	....	431	3,995
Staincross	....	348	3,325
Gawber	....	119	1,187
Dodworth	....	269	2,497
Royston	....	519	6,808
Wombwell	....	664	7,147
Jump	....	128	1,026
Worsbrough	....	663	5,819
Birdwell	....	161	1,475
Blacker Hill	....	201	1,545
TOTAL		4,332	41,886

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Clinic	Number of Women attending Ante-Natal Clinics		Total number of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics		Attendances at Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital booked patients	By Domiciliary booked patients
Cudworth	85	18	628	52	—	—
Darfield	25	9	166	13	90	163
Darton	36	47	148	49	113	103
Gawber	6	1	23	1	—	—
Royston	149	61	780	63	106	54
Wombwell	—	—	—	—	262	34
Worsbrough	67	14	398	15	152	69
Totals	368	150	2143	193	723	423

HEALTH VISITING

	Visits to children born in 1964	Visits to children born in 1963	Visits to children born in 1959-62	Total Visits under 5 years	Geriatric other than for domestic help	Total
Effective Visits . . .	6,136	5,698	8,763	20,597	2,726	24,837
No Access Visits . .	574	419	613	1,606	102	1,715

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by Health Visitors and allied staff was 24,837. The table below shows the work carried out in some detail. I am pleased to report that the number of visits made to children under the age of 5 years, increased by 1,000, despite the shortage of qualified health visiting staff. The number of ineffective visits fell by approximately 300.

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,402 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique 5 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation. Three cases were referred and not confirmed and one case was referred, not splinted, but given an appointment for further investigation.

Home Nursing Service

There was an increase in the amount of work carried out in the Home Nursing Service, when 43,459 visits were made compared with 41,120 in 1963. Medical conditions accounted for almost 1,000 extra visits, and visits made to cases of Tuberculosis increased by over 100% from 467 in 1963 to 1,013 in 1964. 53% of the patients were over the age of 65 years, compared with 54% in 1963.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues again showed a slight increase on those made in the previous year.

	No. of issues		No. of issues
Bedding—blankets	23	Mattresses	63
pillows	22	Pressure rings	81
pillow-cases ..	28	Rubber Sheets	225
sheets	46	Urinal Bottles	137
Bed Cradles	37	Crutches	34
Bed pans	195	Walking Aids	38
Bed rests	91	Wheel Chairs—Adult	62
Bedsteads with poles	23	Wheel Chairs—Junior	10
Bedsteads—other	23	Adult Cot	3
Commodes	70	Draw Sheets	53
Cushions—Dunlopillo	7	Feeding Cups	2
Fracture Boards	6		

HOME NURSING

District	Total No. of cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	VISITS					
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Compli- cations	Other
Cudworth	207	68	2353	1436	5	207	17	1
Darfield	118	72	3521	150	—	—	27	—
Darton	234	139	7329	1003	22	311	67	—
Dodworth	65	41	3190	62	—	—	38	—
Royston	137	82	3842	324	—	—	1	—
Wombwell	454	267	11380	1633	10	398	50	1
Worsbrough . . .	268	127	5426	394	—	97	103	61
TOTAL	1,483	796	37041	5002	37	1013	303	63
								43459

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service is a relatively new one and is much appreciated in those cases where it becomes necessary. During the year one Cancer case received a total of 152 hours of night supervision and one other case received 85 hours. The difficulty with this scheme is to find people who are willing to do this work, which arises at infrequent intervals and at short notice. My department had compiled quite a list of workers who were willing, but experience has shown that when a case crops up at short notice 90% of the workers are not in a position to carry out the work. The department would welcome enquiries from inhabitants in the division who would be willing to do this work.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated rose last year by nearly 200. It is pleasing to report that the number of patients treated at clinic rose by 170, whilst those treated at home rose by only 25. This is a trend in the right direction, although I still feel that the proportion of patients treated at home is far too high.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly, and the proportion of hours expended in this category was 88.3% of the total. The number of households assisted during the year rose by 55 to 924 and the number of hours expended rose by approximately 3% to 144,889.

		— Number of cases —			
Category		From previous Year	New Cases	Total	Hours Employed
Over 65 years		662	140	802	127919
Under 65 years:					
Chronic Sick		62	20	82	12194
Mentally Disordered		2	1	3	600
Maternity		3	11	14	561
Others		16	7	23	3615
TOTAL		745	179	924	144889

CHIROPODY SERVICE

AREA	No. of sessions held	No. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			No. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			No. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		No. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME	
		Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped
Cudworth . . .	57	120	2	—	443	9	—	44	2	199	12
Darfield	101	183	4	—	895	18	—	106	6	463	31
Darton	148	317	18	—	1045	38	—	167	6	600	37
Dodworth	98	156	3	—	807	13	—	44	2	180	11
Royston	143	293	9	—	1079	14	—	60	3	397	10
Wombwell	196	369	7	2	1575	37	3	109	2	470	12
Worsbrough . . .	182	280	11	1	1484	45	1	105	5	362	17
Divisional Totals	925	1718	54	3	7328	174	4	635	26	2671	130

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal:

	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.
i. Local Education Authority:		
a. While at school or liable to attend school	8	—
b. On leaving special school 	1	—
c. On leaving ordinary school 	4	—
ii. Police or by the Courts 	—	1
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts re-ascertainments, etc.) 	—	4
	13	5

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1964:

	M.	F.	M.	F.
i. By reason of death 	—	—	—	—
ii. Reclassified 	—	—	1	1
iii. Removal to hospitals 	—	1	2	—
iv. Transfer to other districts 	—	—	—	—
	—	1	3	1

C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1964:

Care and Guidance 	21	18	99	108
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Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients

The training facilities for the division continued to be provided at the comprehensive centre in Wombwell. The policy of taking children into the Junior Wing at four years old continued. It is obvious that the staff cannot cope with too many children of this age group, otherwise toilet training would become almost the sole work of the staff of this Wing. For this reason, perhaps, not so many children of this age group were admitted at any one time. The Junior Wing continued training of children up to 16 years of age; and during the year minor adaptations were carried out to the Junior Centre to enable the Junior Girls to do some domestic science, and the Junior Boys to carry out simple woodwork.

The contract work carried out by the Adult Wing increased enormously during the year. Most of this work was done for the West Riding County Supplies Department and this included: 300 Clay Modelling Boards, 750 Sketching Boards, 6,387 Workholder Cases, 287 Bags of Firewood, 36 Trucks on Castors, 6 Playhouse Screens, 72 Building Bricks, 130 Pinarettes, 20 Scatter Cushions, many sets of curtains

for new schools as well as other odd jobs rather smaller in nature. In addition to this, the girls did Centre and Wombwell Clinic laundry and the boys maintained the grounds. The patients were paid 5s. per week pocket money and arrangements were in hand at the end of the year to increase this for those with a higher output.

An Open Day was held on the 17th June, 1964, to which representatives of the Urban District Councils were invited. This was a "trade fair" and much interest was shown by those who attended. It is hoped that as a result of this, there will be a greater diversity of work coming from different services.

The Parent-Teacher Association continued to do valuable work. The big event was a Garden Party held in July, but many smaller events also contributed to the success of the organisation, both financially and otherwise. On 16th July, 1964, the whole centre went on a day's outing to Cleethorpes. A Christmas Party was held on 16th December, 1964, in the Junior Wing and a Christmas Social on 21st December in the Adult Wing.

Accommodation

11 Sub-normal patients were admitted for short-stay accommodation, which was appreciated by the parents. Three were admitted to permanent care during the year.

Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admissions to mental hospitals during 1964.

Hospital	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years
Storthes Hall	65	11
Stanley Royd	7	11
Scalebor Park	1	—
Western Hospital, Doncaster	—	1
TOTAL	73	23

19 new After-care cases were referred to the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Age Groups		Training Centre	Assisting in the Home	Working	Unable to be trained because of physical disability	Training Centre place refused	Still at School	Total
FEMALE:								
Over 16 years	....	33	35	18	6	16	—	108
Under 16 years	....	11	—	—	3	—	—	14
MALE:								
Over 16 years	....	27	13	54	6	5	—	105
Under 16 years	....	16	—	—	3	—	—	19
TOTALS		87	48	72	18	21	—	246

